Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916

CONTENTS

Address at the Dedication of the Mitchell Memorial Building of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases: DR. W. W. KEEN. 255

A Note on the Serum Treatment of Poliomyelitis: DR. SIMON FLEXNER 259

The Culture Value of Science: PROFESSOR WM. E. RITTER 261

The National Research Council: DR. GEORGE E. HALE 264

A British Board of Science and Industry 266

The New York Meeting of the American Chemical Society 268

Scientific Notes and News 269

University and Educational News 272

Discussion and Correspondence:—
North American Faunal Areas: DR. FRANK COLLINS BAKER. *"Same"—Educational Experiment Stations:* WM. KENT. *Science and War:* DR. F. LYMAN WELLS 273

Quotations:—
Scientific Appointments under the Government. President Wilson's Scientific Appointments 276

Scientific Books:—
Dadourian on Analytical Mechanics: PROFESSOR E. W. RETTGER 278

Special Articles:—
Experimental Ablation of the Hypophysis in the Frog Embryo: DR. P. E. SMITH. *The Effect of Grinding Soil on the Number of Microorganisms:* DR. E. B. FRED. *The Pulse Theory of Radiation:* P. W. COBB. *A Primary Circuit Key for Quantitative Induction Work:* DR. R. E. LEE GUNNING ... 280

The American Chemical Society: DR. CHARLES L. PARSONS 285

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MITCHELL MEMORIAL BUILDING OF THE PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES[1]

OBSERVE the title of the building we are assembled to dedicate—the Mitchell Memorial Building of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. It is not the *S. Weir* Mitchell or the *Weir* Mitchell Memorial, but simply the "*Mitchell* Memorial" Building.[2] As there are many Franklins but only one Franklin, so there are many Mitchells but only one Mitchell.

I first saw Weir Mitchell on the third of September, 1860, just as I was beginning the arduous study which has filled a long life time. The last time I saw him was at Christmas time in 1913, just before the shadow of death fell upon him. The interval covered fifty-three years and four months—a long time for an intimate friendship which never knew a cloud even as big as a man's hand.

He was my senior by only eight years, but, having graduated ten years before I began even to study medicine and having already an established reputation, I always looked up to him as my father in the profession rather than as an elder brother.

I first aided him in his experiments on the poison of snakes—a study which for almost half a century fascinated him and to which he, first alone, and later with

[1] By Dr. W. W. Keen, consulting surgeon to the hospital.

[2] This was the name then on the new building. Later it was replaced by the "Silas Weir Mitchell Memorial."